Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Cures Coughs and Colds at once. It has been doing this for half a century. It has saved hundreds of thousands of lives. It will save yours if you give it a chance. 25 cents a bottle. If after using it you are not satisfied with results, go to your druggist and get your money back. . . . .

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

26 Boxes Daily

ought to be gilt-edged evidence of merit, coming, as it does, direct from a druggist who has for years been selling

Uwanta GRIPPE Capsule

as one of the "highly recommended" cures—and here are his words:

"Last winter I sold from 4 to 26 boxes of Uwanta Capsules daily. I find the sales rapidly increasing, owing largely, I think, to the fact that those who once use them recommend them to others."—J. A. MUSGROVE, Druggist, Ottawa.

Ask your druggist for a box, 25 cents, or sent direct by mail.

UWANTA M'F'G CO., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

At Your Door.

Our handsomely illustrated 100 page Catalogue will be sent you on application.

This will place the largest and choicest jewelry stock in Canada at your disposal.

We are doing business on the closest possible margin of profit, guarantee safe delivery of goods and cheerfully refund money if you are not thoroughly satisfied.

Ryrie Bros.,
Yonge and Adelaide Sts.,
DIAMOND HALL, TORONTO.
Established 1854.

FINE COMBINATION.

We are furnishing the best tailoring combination to be found:

Fashion,
Quality,
Economy,
Promptness,
Worth.

Your fall order would enable us to convince you.

J. R. JOHNSTON,
Tailor and Draper.

GEORGE W. BELL, V.S., D.V.D.S. Office 70-72 Princess street, Government Veterinary Inspector, Veterinary, Dentistry and Diseases of Cattle a specialty. Consultation free.

DOES IT LESSEN THE EVIL?

GOTHENBURG SYSTEM AS IN FORCE IN SWEDEN.

Vice and Crime Checked—The Plan of Operation, Based on Local Option, Has Proved Both Practical and Beneficial.

The so-called Gothenburg system of regulating the liquor traffic, which prevails in Sweden and with some modifications in Norway and Finland, is based upon the theory that the evil of intemperance cannot be entirely eradicated, but can be reduced to a minimum by practical regulations, says W. E. Curtis, in a letter dated from Stockholm to the Chicago Record-Herald.

It does not attempt to prevent the use of intoxicating liquors, but to prevent the abuse of them.

The fundamental law of Sweden permits local option in dealing with the liquor traffic by the votes of the people, including women taxpayers, and four of the provinces of the kingdom are entirely without saloons. The Gothenburg system has been adopted by eighty-three out of a total of ninety-two municipalities. The remaining nine either prohibit the liquor traffic entirely or license private dealers. In the country districts the sale of liquors is generally prohibited, but people who are in the habit of drinking obtain supplies from the agents of the Gothenburg system in the neighboring towns. One can get beer everywhere. It is the common drink of the people, and its use is growing more and more general. In 1850 the annual consumption of beer was about 300,000 hectoliters. At present it reaches 1,500,000 hectoliters, the population having increased about twenty-five per cent. in the meantime. In 1850 the average consumption of beer per capita was about ten liters. Now it is about twenty-eight liters. The Swedish beer is very light and contains a low percentage of alcohol.

The results of the adoption of the Gothenburg system are seen in every direction and appear in every table of social statistics, not only in the decrease in the consumption of intoxicating liquors, but in the decrease of drunkenness, poverty and crime. There is no question, and the prohibitionists do not deny, that the system has been practical and beneficial, so far as it goes, but they object to it for several reasons.

No country has suffered so much in the past from the unrestricted manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors. Fifty years ago there was a "public house in every cottage," and 172,124 distilleries of spirits from potatoes and corn. Every landholder had the right of distilling, and so terrible were the effects that in 1854 parliament passed a law prohibiting private distilling, taxing public distilleries so heavily that most of them were compelled to suspend operations and giving local option to cities, towns and parishes. But, while this law promoted temperance to a certain degree, it was practically a failure, and in 1865, after an agitation, the common council of Gothenburg intrusted a company (called a "bolag"), composed of twenty benevolent citizens, with the monopoly of the liquor traffic in that city upon the condition that the profits, over and above six per cent. interest on the capital invested, should be paid into the municipal treasury, and that no person should directly or indirectly enjoy any further benefit from the sale. A similar scheme had failed in the mining town of Fahlun some years before, but the management in Gothenburg was prudent and skilful enough to make it a great success there.

The stock of the company was divided into 150 shares, which were taken by prominent business men, and persons in whom the public had confidence. Its affairs are managed by a board of directors, one-half of whom are elected by the shareholders and the remainder by the municipal council. The governor of the provinces, who is appointed by the king for life, is made general supervisor of its affairs, and arbitrates disputes between the directors and the municipality.

The rules prohibit the sale of liquor to any person on Sundays, holidays and after six o'clock in the evenings preceding holidays and Sundays. On other days the agencies of the company are open from eight in the morning until eight in the evening, during the summer, and until seven in the evening in the winter, when the attendants are authorized to sell not more than one drink to any male applicant over eighteen years of age, to be consumed on the premises, or not more than forty-five quart bottles or demijohns to be consumed elsewhere. Bottles containing a quart, pint or half-pint may be sold to be consumed elsewhere, but if the purchaser desires another drink, or another bottle, he is compelled to go to another agency, which is far away, there being only fourteen agencies in the city of 130,000 population, where there were 135 saloons to 35,000 population before the system was adopted. The same man can be accommodated again after a reasonable time—an hour or two but not so soon as to induce intoxication. The sale of second drinks or bottles is left to the judgment of the attendant.

The agencies are plain rooms, with neat counters and shelving, but are entirely without ornaments and are made as unattractive as is consistent with neatness and order. There is no music, no newspapers, pictures, gilding or mirrors, and no seats for the customers. Nobody is allowed to sit down, and loafing and gossiping is not prohibited.

All sales are for cash. No credit is allowed. Men without money cannot get liquor. Nothing is sold to women, nor to children under eighteen, either by the drink or bottle nor to habitual drunkards, nor to persons, whose wives, parents, guardians or near relatives have filed written objections, nor to persons under the influence of liquor, nor to persons of unsound or feeble mind.

The liquor is absolutely pure, and the prices charged are, therefore, a good deal higher than in ordinary saloons. A tariff of prices hangs upon the wall. The attendant is appointed by the directors, subject to the ratification of the municipal council, and must be a trustworthy man, a teetotaler and one who is not subject to bribes or persuasion. He wears a uniform similar to that of a policeman, has a number upon his collar by which he can be identified and is in close relations with the police. He is sworn to obey the rules so far as the sale of liquor goes, but is authorized to refuse liquor to any person who, in his judgment, will be injured or will injure others by its use. The widest liberty is allowed the attendants in this respect, and amusing stories are told of the complaints made against them, and the reasons they report to justify their refusal to supply the applicants. Persons who are refused liquor have no recourse. Money loaned to pay for liquor cannot be recovered in the courts, and if a grocer supplies liquor to families or in quanity to any person he cannot enforce payment. Liquor debts are placed on the same basis as gambling debts in Sweden.

A few years of experience in Gothenburg taught the necessity of certain modifications in the original system and in the law upon which it is based. Sub-licenses were granted to hotels and large, respectable restaurants were established in connection with liquor agencies, at which food is served at nominal prices— a cup of coffee, tea, or cocoa, for two and a half cents, and for five cents with bread and butter, seven and a half cents with meat sandwiches, ten cents, with a boiled egg, and other food and drinks at similar prices. Reading rooms also were established in connection with the restaurants, in which newspapers, magazines and books are furnished free to all comers, at the expense of the bolag. No drunks are served in the reading-room but persons buying sandwiches, eggs and other food in the restaurant are allowed one dram of liquor.

In nearly every case the restaurants are kept by the manager of the agency, and the profits on the sale of food go to him. Hence, as he receives a salary for managing the agency and his compensation it is nowise affected whether he sells little or more liquor, it is to his pecuniary advantage to persuade callers to take coffee, tea and food instead.

The results of the introduction of the Gothenburg system in that city, in Stockholm and elsewhere are very apparent. In the first place the number of distilleries in Sweden, which, as I have said, was 172,124 in 1850, was reduced to 590 in 1870, and to 126 in 1898. The amount of liquor consumed annually per capita in 1850 was forty five quarts; in 1870 it was thirteen quarts; in 1898, eight quarts.

By excluding individual profits as a stimulus for increased sales, by refusing to sell on credit, by opening well lighted, healthy and clean premises in place of the former dark, and wretched haunts of vice and misery; by serving pure instead of poisonous drinks; by establishing eating-houses, and in other directions the bolag has certainly improved the condition of the poor and decreased drunkenness and vice. The reports of the police court show this in a remarkable degree. In 1855, when Gothenburg had a population of only 35,000, there were 3,131 arrests after the new system was established, with a population of 60,000, the number of arrests for drunkenness was 2,490; in 1885, with a population of 84,000, the arrests for drunkenness were 2,475, and in 1895, with a population of 113,000, they were 3,516—only a few more than when the population was less than a third as great.

Similar reports come from every city where the system has been introduced. The publications of the Gothenburg societies contain reports from the governors of nearly all the towns and provinces of Sweden, and while most of them are conservative, they all testify to the improved morals of the people. The governor of Gothenburg says: "There can be no doubt that these measures have brought about an improved moral condition, and although fights and other disorders cannot be prevented entirely, we must allow that the intervention of the police has been called for less often than in former times." The governor of Stockholm says: "This company has undoubtedly done excellent service in checking the baneful consequences which must ever attend the sale of spirits." The governor of Upsala says: "The company's operations have been, and continue to be, of essential benefit in promoting order and morality." The governor of Jonkoping says: "We do not hesitate to bear witness to the good results which by diminishing drunkenness and promoting temperance among the working classes, the companies have already achieved." The governor of Kalmar says: "By adopting this system a beneficial result has been obtained so far as the morals and the order of the community are concerned."

Similar commendations appear in every official report on the subject that I have seen, and the system has met with the approval of authorized commissions sent to various municipal and other governments to make investigations. The best report on the subject, I am told, was made in 1893, by the labor bureau of the United States.

The system has also been introduced into Norway and Finland, where it has met with equal success. The people of all three of the Scandinavian countries give their unqualified testimony in its support. There is no question that Sweden, Norway and Finland have improved in an extraordinary manner so far as drunkenness, poverty and crime are concerned since the adoption of the Gothenburg system, and the opponents of that system generally admit that it is responsible for the improvement. For example, in Sweden during the five years before the Gothenburg system was adopted there was an average of 5,392 persons in the prisons under sentence, or an average of 13.22 per 1,000 inhabitants. During the last five years the average has been only 3,159 annually in a population of 5,010,000, or 6.31 per 1,000 inhabitants. Similar statistics are furnished by the officials in charge of the poor.

Before the adoption of the system there was an average of 216 saloons for every 100,000 inhabitants in Sweden, including both the cities and the country. Now there is an average of eighty-four places where liquor can be purchased for every 100,000 inhabitants.

The profits from the sale of liquor were at first employed in public works especially those that directly benefited the working classes, but of late they have been turned directly into the general treasury and used for the payment of ordinary municipal expenses. In some of the cities and towns they are still used as a fund for the relief of the poor. The total revenue annually derived from the sale of liquor under the Gothenburg system in Sweden is about 7,400,000 kroner, a krone being twenty-eight cents. The government tax upon distilleries amounts annually to about 15,000,000 kroner, and the duties collected upon imported wines, liquors and beers will average annually 9,300,000 kroner, making a total of nearly 32,000,000 kroner from the liquor traffic.

The prohibitionists oppose the Gothenburg system, for several reasons, namely:

1. Because it is a compromise with sin.

2. Because it stamps with official sanction one of the most degrading of vices.

3. Because it compels a man to buy a bottle of liquor when he wants more than one drink, and thus tempts him to spend more money than he can afford and drink more liquor than he desires.

4. It induces families to lay in stocks of liquors, which are a constant temptation.

5. The profits are so large as to tempt taxpayers to encourage the patronage of the agencies in order to reduce taxation in other directions.

6. If the Gothenburg system has reduced consumption and decreased poverty and crime to the extent claimed by its advocates, it simply demonstrates that these evils can be reduced still further by greater restrictions.

The prohibitionists are still active and are urging prohibitive legislation, without much prospect of success, for the public generally approve the Gothenburg system.

This is the new scientific remedy for backache, lame or weak back, gravel, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, and all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles of young or old. If your back or kidneys bother you, just try DR. PITCHER'S BACKACHE KIDNEY TABLETS. They'll convince you they're good by curing you. Price 50c. a box, at all druggists or sent by mail. THE DR. ZINA PITCHER CO., Toronto, Ont.

Death Of R. V. Mathews.

The late Robert V. Mathews, who passed away quietly at an early hour Saturday morning, has been a well-known person in the city, and surrounding country, where, during the whole of the past century his family have been prominent citizens. For the past three years he has been in failing health, but it was only on the past Tuesday that he was so suddenly struck down with dropsical paralysis, to which in his feebleness he readily succumbed. He was married twice, and leaves a wife, four daughters and a son to mourn his loss. He inherited considerable property, and travelled, with his family a good deal in early days, but lately he lived at his country place on the Perth road, where as a kind neighbor, and an active school trustee he will be greatly missed. His family has the respect and sympathy of the whole community in their sad bereavement.

Marine Items.

Crawford's wharf: Steambarge Owen, from Oswego.

The M. T. company barge Regina, which met with an accident at Iroquois, had a hole punched in her bottom.

Don't Slip.

Call at Abernethy's and get a pair of ice-creepers, put on any rubber or overshoe.

The Daughters of the King closed their convention at Hamilton, Ont., on Friday. Officers elected: Mrs. Gibbons, Liverpool, N.S., president; Miss Downie, Watford, vice-president; Miss K. Sadlier, Hamilton, secretary; Mrs. Thompson, Hamilton, treasurer; Miss Amy Gwyn, Dundas, editress of the Royal Cross; Rev. J. Downie, Watford, chaplain.

An attempt was made Friday night to burn Christ church cathedral, Hamilton, Ont. The fire was started under the organ loft. The surplices of the choir boys were destroyed. Fortunately the fire was discovered and subdued.

The strike of the miners employed at the Alexandria mines, South Wellington, B.C., has been brought to a close through the intervention of W. L. Mackenzie King, the deputy minister of labor.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

Dinner served at St. Andrew's bazaar, from 12 till 2 o'clock, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 5th and 6th.

For the last two days of our purge sale, we will give an extra ten per cent. discount from our already low prices, sale ends with this month. E. C. Mitchell.

The federal house of representatives rose, Thursday night, at Melbourne, after a thirty-three hours' sitting in the discussion of the federal tariff bill.

First class entertainment, including fancy drills, St. Andrew's bazaar, December 5th and 6th.

BABY'S HEALTH.

The Teething Period Dangerous to Little Ones and Very Trying to Mothers.

What mother does not look forward with dread to the time when baby shall be teething? At that time baby is restless, feverish and irritable, and frequently there is some disorder of the bowels and stomach. The poor little sufferer is fighting one of his first battles in this old world of pain, and if not aided in his fight may be overcome. Every wise mother helps the little sufferer as much as she can, and the mothers who have been most successful in this respect have found that Baby's Own Tablets give just such assistance as the little ones needs. Mrs. W. J. Wright, Brockville says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets quite frequently, and am much pleased with them. I find them especially satisfactory during the baby's first year, I have used them in teething, in vomiting, in colic, in indigestion, and in the disorders of the stomach and bowels usually accompanied by restlessness and fever. The action of the Tablets has always been all that could be desired."

Baby's Own Tablets are a sweet, pleasant little lozenge that all children will take readily. They can be crushed or dissolved in water and administered with safety to even the youngest infant. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or any of the poisonous stuffs that make the so-called soothing medicines dangerous to little ones. If you do not find Baby's Own Tablets at your druggist's, send 25c. to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and a box will be sent you by mail post-paid.

A Pleasant At Home.

The class of '04 of Queen's university held a pleasant "At Home" in the Whig hall last evening, attended by upwards of 150 young people. Crosby & Thornton's orchestra rendered delightful music for dancing and promenading. At midnight dainty refreshments were served by Fred Hambrook, who was warmly congratulated upon the success of his portion of the entertainment. The committee in charge were painstaking in seeking the happiness of the guests of the class.

Asked To Investigate.

Constantinople, Nov. 30.—The United States legation, here, has asked the British consul at Salonica to ascertain what foundation there is for the telegram from the vali of Salonica, giving the details of the death and burial of Miss Stone and Mme. Tsitka. No reply has yet been received from the consul. The legation has heard nothing to confirm the report. In Sofia the report is not believed.

Residents Oppose It.

Most of the residents of Victoria ward are opposed to an ice house being erected at the foot of O'Kill street. Alderman F. G. Dunlop made numerous enquiries among the electors of that ward, and every man he asked strongly objected to the proposition. Mr. Dunlop will oppose the matter in council when it comes up again.

Choice Persian Lamb Skins

Just received. Caps and gauntlets made to order at lowest prices. W. F. Gourdier, 267 Princess street.

Credit sale of household furniture, etc., at the residence of Mrs. J. D. Breakey, Breakey's Bay, 19th concession, Wolfe Island, on December 2nd, at one o'clock. Donald Grant, auctioneer.

Auction sale of household furniture and farm stock will be held at the residence of Dr. John Elkington, Omrah, on Friday, December 6th, at one o'clock. James Moore, auctioneer.

The new holiday goods this season in books, calendars and leather specialties at R. Uglow & Co's new bookstore, are attracting great attention.

Smart shirts, New Xmas goods, $1. Bibby's.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, (12:30 p.m.), Nov. 30.—Wheat firm; No. 1, California, 5s. 11½d.; No. 1 Northern, 5s. 10d.; red winter, 5s. 10½d.; corn, firm, new, 5s. 5½d.; peas, 6s. 8d.; lard, 48s. 6d.; pork, 72s.; bacon, long, clear, light, 50c.; bacon, long, clear, heavy, 49s.; bacon, short, clear, light, 47s.; tallow, American, 29s. 3d.; tallow, Australian, 30s. 6d.; cheese, colored, 45s.; cheese, white, 45s.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 30.—Flour receipts, 700 bbls. Patent winter, $3.90 to $4.; patent spring, $4 to $4.20; straight roller, $3.40 to $3.60, extra, none; superfine, none; strong bakers, $3.60 to $3.80; Ontario bags, $1.65 to $1.75. Grain—Wheat, No. 2, Manitoba, hard, 75c. to 76c.; corn, 65c. to 67c.; peas, 83c. to 85c.; oats, 50c. to 51c.; barley 55c. to 57c.; rye, 59c. to 61c.; buckwheat, 56c. to 57c.; oatmeal, $2.60 to $2.80; cornmeal, $1.31 to $1.40; pork, $19.50 to $20; lard, 8c. to 9c.; bacon, 14c. to 15c.; hams, 13c. to 14c. Produce market—Cheese, 8½c. to 9c.; butter, township, 20c. to 21c., western, 15c to 16c.; eggs, 15c. to 17c.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

November 30th.	Sellers.	Buyers.
Canadian Pacific	114¾	114
Duluth, Com.	12	10
Duluth, Pfd.	21	20
Winnipeg Electric	120	111
Montreal Street Ry.	273	271½
Montreal Street Ry. (new)	274	273
Toronto Street Ry.	117½	117
Halifax Street Ry.	100	99½
St. John Electric	115	111
Twin City Transit	108	107¾
Twin City Trans., Pfd.	146	100
Richelieu & Ontario	113¾	113
Commercial Cable	186½	185½
Montreal Telegraph	175	172
Bell Telephone	173½	171
Dominion Iron & Steel, Com.	29	27
Dominion Coal, Com.	47½	47¼
Montreal L., H. & P.	99	96
Laurentide Pulp	120	97½
Montreal Cotton	48½	115
Dominion Cotton	60	47½
Canadian Colored Cotton	98	55
Merchants Cotton	98½	90
Montmorency Cotton	15	99
War Eagle Mining	17	00
Payne Mining	23	09
Virtue Mining	27	22
North Star Mining	40	23½
National Salt, Com.	70	39
National Salt, Pfd.	47¾	60
Dominion Jkal. Com.	124	47½
Dominion Coal, Pfd.	50	119
Intercolonial Coal, Com.	261	49
Montreal Bank	000	259
Ontario Bank	000	123
British North America	208	129
Molsons Bank	151½	206
Merchants Bank of Halifax	233	151
Toronto Bank	180	228
Royal Electric	150	100
Eastern Townships Bank	157½	150
Commerce Bank	235	000
Nova Scotia Bank	147	232
Hochelaga Bank	115	000
Quebec Bank	117	000
Union Bank	50	000
North-West Land		

Can't Sleep Can't Eat Can't Drink

sytem all run down. This is the condition of the average man. By neglecting the natural functions of the body he has worried them into revolt. They can't do their work properly. The tortures of indigestion, constipation, sluggish liver, inactive kidneys, and kindred ills are the result of this neglect. To all sufferers

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Offers Quick, Sure and Safe Relief . . .

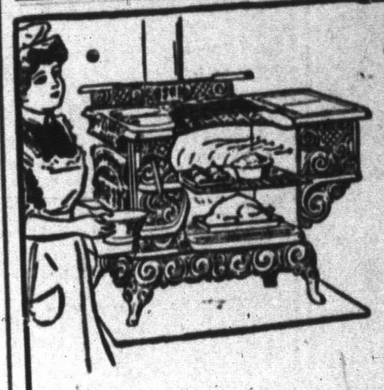
It commences at the root of the trouble, strengthens, and puts in healthful condition every organ effected. All druggists sell ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT, 25c. and 60c. a bottle.

Omega Oil

Rheumatism

Rheumatism is one of the diseases that medical science don't seem able to cure. One professor says one thing about it and another professor says another thing. And all the time people keep on suffering terribly. Now, what's the use of wasting words arguing the matter? Why not get some Omega Oil and try that? Rub it into your poor feet or legs or arms or shoulders. Plenty of people have cured themselves in this way, and that ought to be proof enough that it will cure you too. It is an unusual liniment and does unusual things. It is good for everything a liniment ought to be good for.

All druggists sell Omega Oil, or can get it for you of any jobber if they want to. If your druggist refuses to sell you this liniment that stops pain, the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps.



See Those Little Holes!

"It's so nice to be able to roast fowl, bake onions, and plum puddings all together, without any of them being tainted.

"You see Jack got me one of McClary's

Famous Active Ranges

last week, and I've been testing it. All the roasting fumes escape through those little holes in the back of the oven, and so keep the air pure.

"And you'd be surprised at the little coal it burns. It's just a dandy Range, and I'll cook Jack lots of good things with it."

This is the kind of talk that has made the *FAMOUS ACTIVE* the most popular Range in Canada.

Made in 42 styles and sizes.

Free Pamphlets from our local agent or nearest house.

McClary Manufacturing Co.
LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, & ST JOHN N.B.

LEMMON & LAWRENSON, 359 King Street, Kingston, Sole Agents.

FREE Twentieth Century **FREE** ELECTRIC BELT.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

Of any charge. No matter where you live, you can obtain it at once. Write me today for full particulars and I will surprise you with the great offer I am now able to make you. Mine is the only guaranteed Electric Belt made that does not use vinegar. It is of the latest and most improved finish.

I DON'T WANT ANY MONEY

In advance. My new illustrated Medical Book, which will be sent free to each person writing me, will show you how to get what is acknowledged to be the latest and most Electric Belt, in the easiest and most economical manner.

YOUR HEALTH

Is too important to neglect. If you ever suffer from Rheumatism, Varicocele, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Losses, Weak Back, Kidney or Stomach Troubles, wait no longer, but write to me to-day and receive my book and complete diagnosis free of charge. My improved Electric Belt will cure you if anything will. Give it a trial. Address

DR. J. A. MACDONALD ELECTRIC COMPANY,
2239 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, Quebec.